



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

AK
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/036,305	12/28/2001	Jang-Kun Song	8071-4 (OPP 010597US)	2751
7590	10/10/2003		EXAMINER	
F. CHAU & ASSOCIATES, LLP Suite 501 1900 Hempstead Turnpike East Meadow, NY 11554			RUDE, TIMOTHY L	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2871	

DATE MAILED: 10/10/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

AC

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/036,305	SONG ET AL.	
	Examiner Timothy L Rude	Art Unit 2871	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 December 2001.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- .9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 28 December 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ . |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ . |

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because the recitations regarding color filter thickness and liquid crystal layer thickness are reversed (Specification, page 4, lines 7-10). Also, the relationship between the cell gap differences is reversed (Specification, page 25, lines 4-12 vs Specification, page 4, lines 8-10). Corrections are required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Claim Objections

2. Claim 3 is objected to because of the following informalities: the relationship between the cell gap differences is reversed (Specification, page 25, lines 4-12). Appropriate correction is required.

Claim 5 is objected to because left and right domains and upper and lower domains are not clearly defined in the Specification which references letters A and B, but does not indicate where A and B are illustrated. For examination purposes, the recitation will be considered to merely indicate an inequality of at least one domain area. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

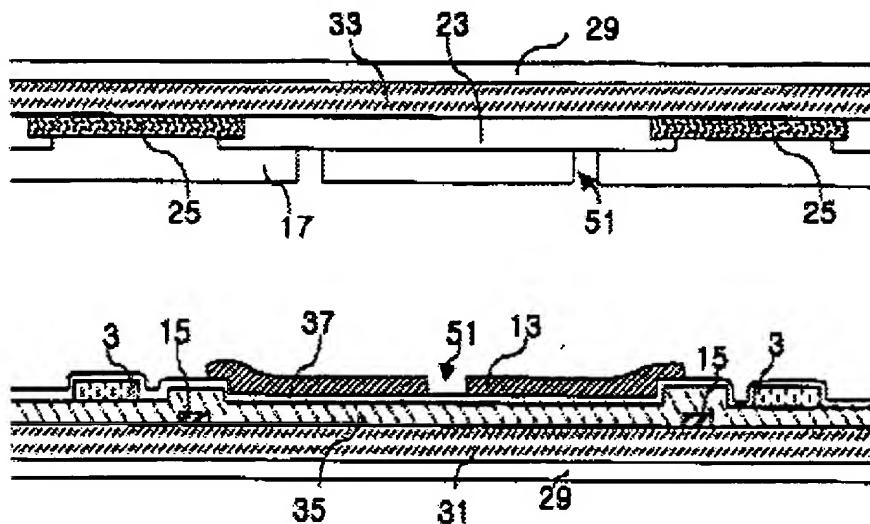
This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. Claims 1-4 and 7-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim et al (Kim) USPAT 6,462,798 B1 in view of Takao et al (Takao) USPAT 4,917,471.

As to claim 1, Kim discloses in Figure 3C a liquid crystal display comprising: a first insulating substrate, 31; a gate line, 1 (Applicant's first wiring line), assembly formed on the first insulating substrate with a plurality of first wiring lines; a data line, 3 (Applicant's second wiring line) assembly crossing over the first wiring line assembly

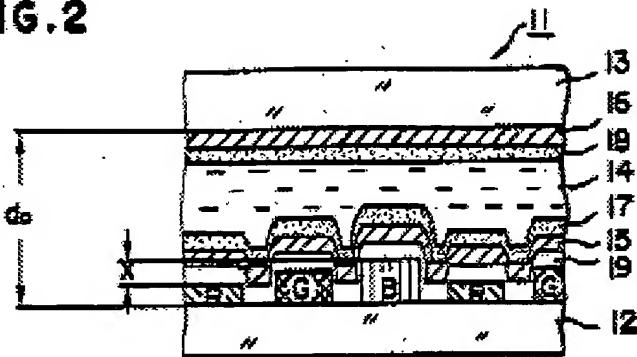
with a plurality of second wiring lines while defining pixel regions (col. 3, lines 20-65), the second wiring line assembly being insulated, 35, from the first wiring line assembly; a pixel electrode, 13, formed at each pixel region with a first opening pattern; a thin film transistor (col. 3, lines 48-51) connected to the first wiring line assembly, the second wiring line assembly, and the pixel electrode; a second insulating substrate, 33, facing the first insulating substrate; color filters, 23, of red, green and blue formed on the second insulating substrate; a common electrode, 17, formed on the second insulating substrate with the color filters having a second opening pattern; and a liquid crystal layer (col. 3, lines 61-62) sandwiched between the first and the second insulating substrates with liquid crystal molecules, the liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer being vertically aligned (col. 6, lines 17-45) with respect to the, first and the second substrates when no electric field is applied between the pixel electrode and the common electrode.

FIG. 3C



Kim does not explicitly disclose a display wherein a B cell gap is differentiated from an R cell gap or a G cell gap, the R cell gap indicates the thickness of the liquid crystal layer at the region of the red color filter, the G cell gap indicates the thickness of the liquid crystal layer at the region of the green color filter, and the B cell gap indicates the thickness of the liquid crystal layer at the region of the blue color filter.

Takao teaches a display in Figure 2 wherein a B cell gap is differentiated from an R cell gap or a G cell gap, the R cell gap indicates the thickness of the liquid crystal layer at the region of the red color filter, the G cell gap indicates the thickness of the liquid crystal layer at the region of the green color filter, and the B cell gap indicates the thickness of the liquid crystal layer at the region of the blue color filter in order to adjust the desired spectral characteristics (col. 5, line 35 through col. 7, line 7, especially col. 5, lines 46-49).

FIG.2

Takao is evidence that ordinary workers in the art of liquid crystals would find the reason, suggestion, or motivation to add a B cell gap that is differentiated from an R cell gap or a G cell gap, the R cell gap indicates the thickness of the liquid crystal layer at the region of the red color filter, the G cell gap indicates the thickness of the liquid crystal layer at the region of the green color filter, and the B cell gap indicates the thickness of the liquid crystal layer at the region of the blue color filter in order to adjust the desired spectral characteristics.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of liquid crystals at the time the invention was made to modify the LCD of Kim with a B cell gap that is differentiated from an R cell gap or a G cell gap, the R cell gap indicates the thickness of the liquid crystal layer at the region of the red color filter, the G cell gap indicates the thickness of the liquid crystal layer at the region of the green color filter, and the B cell gap indicates the thickness of the liquid crystal layer at the region of the blue color filter of Takao in order to adjust the desired spectral characteristics.

As to claim 7, Kim in view of Takao disclose the display above comprising: a color filter substrate for a liquid crystal display, the color filter substrate comprising: an insulating substrate, 33; a light shielding layer, 25 (Applicant's black matrix), formed on the insulating substrate, the black matrix having portions for defining pixel regions; color filters, 23, of red, green and blue formed at the pixel regions; an overcoat layer (col. 13, lines 1-6, and col. 9, lines 59-62) covering the color filters; and a transparent (col. 4, lines 44-48) electrode, 17, formed on the overcoat layer with an opening pattern, 51; wherein the blue color filter has a thickness larger than the red color filter or the green color filter (Takao, Figure 2).

As to claims 2 and 8, Takao teaches example 2 of his display (col. 15, line 35 through col. 16, line 60, especially col. 16, lines 15-17) wherein the color filter thickness varies (and consequently the liquid crystal cell gap varies) within the range of 0.5 μm to 1.5 μm , particularly preferably at $d_B > d_G > d_R$, such that the maximum difference, X , is 0.1 μm and has the relation $X < (1/10)d_0$, (col. 2, lines 25-37) where d_0 is the interval between the substrates (falls within Applicant's range of a B cell gap that is established to be smaller than the R cell gap or the G cell gap by $0.2 \pm 0.15 \mu\text{m}$ (equivalent to 0.05 μm to 0.35 μm).

Takao teaches color filter thickness and cell gap differentials as results effective variables to adjust the desired spectral characteristics (col. 5, line 35 through col. 7, line 7, especially col. 5, lines 46-49). Optimization of a results effective variable requires only ordinary skill in the art of liquid crystals (MPEP 2144.05 II).

Takao is evidence that ordinary workers in the art of liquid crystals would find the reason, suggestion, or motivation to add a B cell gap that is established to be smaller than the R cell gap or the G cell gap by $0.2\pm0.15\mu\text{m}$ in order to adjust the desired spectral characteristics.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of liquid crystals at the time the invention was made to modify the LCD of Kim with a B cell gap that is established to be smaller than the R cell gap or the G cell gap by $0.2\pm0.15\mu\text{m}$ of Takao in order to adjust the desired spectral characteristics.

As to claim 3, Takao teaches a display wherein the cell gap differentials are results effective variables to adjust the desired spectral characteristics (col. 5, line 35 through col. 7, line 7, especially col. 5, lines 46-49). Optimization of a results effective variable requires only ordinary skill in the art of liquid crystals (MPEP 2144.05 II).

B cell gap, the R cell gap and the G cell gap are differentiated from each other by: R cell gap - G cell gap < G cell gap - B cell gap.

Takao is evidence that ordinary workers in the art of liquid crystals would find the reason, suggestion, or motivation to add a B cell gap, the R cell gap and the G cell gap are differentiated from each other by: R cell gap - G cell gap < G cell gap - B cell gap in order to adjust the desired spectral characteristics.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of liquid crystals at the time the invention was made to modify the LCD of Kim with a B cell gap, the R cell gap and the G cell gap are differentiated from each other by: R cell gap

- G cell gap < G cell gap - B cell gap of Takao in order to adjust the desired spectral characteristics.

As to claim 4, Kim discloses a display wherein the first and the second opening patterns partition the pixel region into a plurality of microdomains (col. 3, lines 20-40).

As to claim 9, the process of manufacturing a liquid crystal display, comprising the steps of: forming a first insulating substrate; forming a first wiring line assembly with a plurality of first wiring lines on the first insulating substrate; forming a second wiring line assembly with a plurality of second wiring lines crossing over the first wiring line assembly while defining pixel regions, the second wiring line assembly being insulated from the first wiring line assembly; forming a pixel electrode at each pixel region with a first opening pattern; forming a second insulating substrate facing the first insulating substrate; forming color filters of red, green and blue on the second insulating substrate; forming a common electrode on the second insulating substrate with the color filters having a second opening pattern; forming a liquid crystal layer sandwiched between the first and the second insulating substrates with liquid crystal molecules, the liquid crystal molecules of the liquid crystal layer being vertically aligned with respect to the first and the second substrates when no electric field is applied between the pixel electrode and the common electrode; and differentiating a B cell gap from an R cell gap or a G cell gap, the R cell gap indicates the thickness of the liquid crystal layer at the region of the

red color filter, the G cell gap indicates the thickness of the liquid crystal layer at the region of the green color filter, and the B cell gap indicates the thickness of the liquid crystal layer at the region of the blue color filter would have been obvious to those having ordinary skill in the art of liquid crystals, given the liquid crystal display device above.

As to claim 10, the process of manufacturing according to claim 9, wherein at least one of the first and second opening patterns partitions the pixel region into a plurality of micro-domains would have been obvious to those having ordinary skill in the art of liquid crystals, given the liquid crystal display device above.

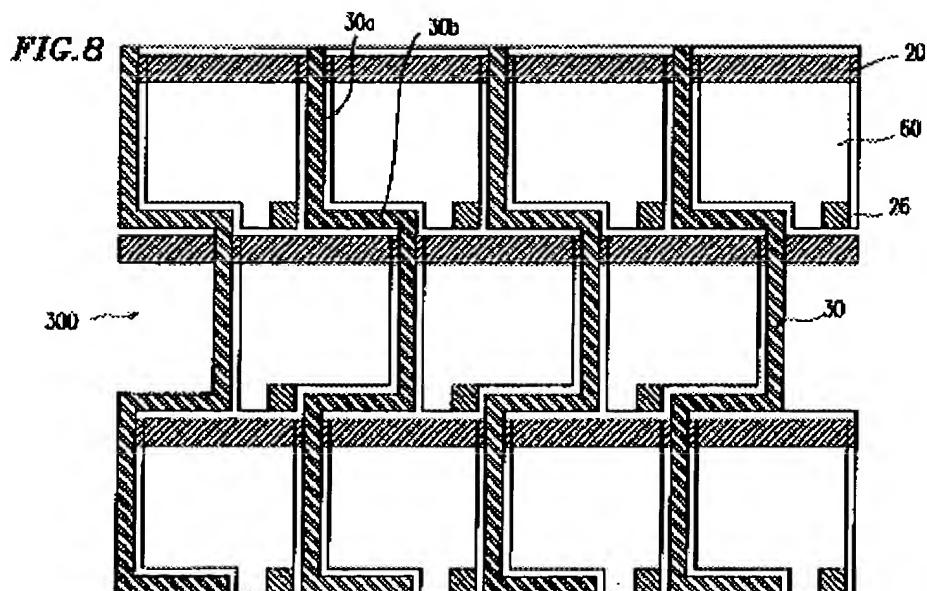
As to claim 11, the process of manufacturing according to claim 9, wherein the B cell gap is formed to be smaller than the R cell gap or the G cell gap by $0.2\pm0.15 \mu\text{m}$ would have been obvious to those having ordinary skill in the art of liquid crystals, given the liquid crystal display device above.

4. Claims 5 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim in view of Takao as applied to claims 1-4 and 7-11 above, and further in view of Kanemori et al (Kanemori) USPAT 6,275,274 B1.

As to claim 6, Kim in view of Takao disclose the liquid crystal display of claim 4.

Kim in view of Takao do not explicitly disclose a display wherein the distance between two neighboring second wiring lines is repeatedly varied per a predetermined length, and the pixel electrode has lateral sides positioned, close to the second wiring lines with the same outline such that the pixel electrode bears a narrow portion and a wide portion.

Kanemori teaches a display in Example 3 (Figures 8 and 9, col. 8, line 65, col. 9, line 21) wherein the distance between two neighboring second wiring lines, 30, 30a, and 30b, is repeatedly varied per a predetermined length, and the pixel electrode has lateral sides positioned, close to the second wiring lines with the same outline such that the pixel electrode bears a narrow portion and a wide portion to avoid (Title, col. 5, lines 22-26) unwanted color shade pattern cycle (unwanted stripes).



Kanemori is evidence that ordinary workers in the art of liquid crystals would find the reason, suggestion, or motivation to establish a distance between two neighboring second wiring lines that is repeatedly varied per a predetermined length, and the pixel electrode has lateral sides positioned, close to the second wiring lines with the same outline such that the pixel electrode bears a narrow portion and a wide portion to avoid unwanted color shade pattern cycle.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of liquid crystals at the time the invention was made to modify the LCD of Kim in view of Takao with a distance between two neighboring second wiring lines that is repeatedly varied per a predetermined length, and the pixel electrode has lateral sides positioned, close to the second wiring lines with the same outline such that the pixel electrode bears a narrow portion and a wide portion of Kanemori to avoid unwanted color shade pattern cycle.

As to claim 5, Kim in view of Takao disclose the liquid crystal display of claim 4.

Kim in view of Takao do not explicitly disclose a display wherein the micro-domains are classified into left and right domains, and upper and lower domains, the volume occupied by the upper and lower domains being larger than the volume occupied by the left and right domains.

Kanemori teaches a display in Example 3 (Figures 8 and 9, col. 8, line 65, col. 9, line 21) wherein the distance between two neighboring second wiring lines, 30, 30a, and 30b, is repeatedly varied per a predetermined length, and the pixel electrode has lateral

sides positioned, close to the second wiring lines with the same outline such that the pixel electrode bears a narrow portion and a wide portion to avoid (Title, col. 5, lines 22-26) unwanted color shade pattern cycle (unwanted stripes).

Kanemori is evidence that ordinary workers in the art of liquid crystals would find the reason, suggestion, or motivation to establish a distance between two neighboring second wiring lines that is repeatedly varied per a predetermined length, and the pixel electrode has lateral sides positioned, close to the second wiring lines with the same outline such that the pixel electrode bears a narrow portion and a wide portion to avoid unwanted color shade pattern cycle. This would result in unequal pixel areas in the domain regions of the pixel of Kim in view of Takao which in turn would result in the claimed micro-domains are classified into left and right domains, and upper and lower domains, the volume occupied by the upper and lower domains being larger than the volume occupied by the left and right domains.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of liquid crystals at the time the invention was made to modify the LCD of Kim in view of Takao with micro-domains classified into left and right domains, and upper and lower domains, the volume occupied by the upper and lower domains being larger than the volume occupied by the left and right domains of Kanemori to avoid unwanted color shade pattern cycle.

Conclusion

References cited but not applied are relevant to the instant Application.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Timothy L Rude whose telephone number is (703) 305-0418. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert H Kim can be reached on (703) 305-3492. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4900.



TLR

Timothy L Rude
Examiner
Art Unit 2871



ROBERT H. KIM
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TELEPHONE 305-3492 FAX 305-2300